WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Tuesday, April 10, 2007

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L13	L9 AND AUTOLOGOUS	2
☐	L12	L11 AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	1
☐	L11	L7 AND BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER	2
☐	L10	L9 AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	2
☐	L9	L8 AND NERVE INJURY	4
☐	L8	L7 AND CELL	6
☐	L7	ENTERIC GLIA	6
	DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
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☐	L5	MIDDLEMISS-PAMELA!	1
☐	L4	WANG-JIAN!	208
☐	L3	JIANG-SHUCUI!	1
☐	L2	RATHBONE-MICHEL-P!	12
☐	L1	RATHBONE-MICHAEL-P!	2

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Case # 10/531,425
WEST (USOC, USPT, DWPI, EPAB, JPAB, PGPB)

AD
4/10/07

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:29:22 ON 10 APR 2007

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:29:22 ON 10 APR 2007
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=> s enteric glial cell
L1 130 ENTERIC GLIAL CELL

=> s l1 and injury
L2 1 L1 AND INJURY

=> s l1 and multiple sclerosis
L3 0 L1 AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

=> s l1 and blood brain barrier
L4 1 L1 AND BLOOD BRAIN BARRIER

=> s l1 and regeneration
L5 5 L1 AND REGENERATION

=> s l5 and autologous
L6 0 L5 AND AUTOLOGOUS

=> disp l4 ibib abs 1-1

Case #10/531,425
STN, (MEDLINE, BIOSIS)
AD
4/10/07

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002702923 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12465048
TITLE: Role of enteric glial cells in inflammatory bowel disease.
AUTHOR: Cabarrocas Julie; Savidge Tor C; Liblau Roland S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale U546, Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, France.
SOURCE: Glia, (2003 Jan) Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 81-93. Ref: 122
Journal code: 8806785. ISSN: 0894-1491.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 4 Mar 2003
Entered Medline: 3 Mar 2003

AB Enteric glial cells (EGCs) represent an extensive but relatively poorly described cell population within the gastrointestinal tract. Accumulating data suggest that EGCs represent the morphological and functional equivalent of CNS astrocytes within the enteric nervous system (ENS). The EGC network has trophic and protective functions toward enteric neurons and is fully implicated in the integration and the modulation of neuronal activities. Moreover, EGCs seem to be active elements of the ENS during intestinal inflammatory and immune responses, sharing with astrocytes the ability to act as antigen-presenting cells and interacting with the mucosal immune system via the expression of cytokines and cytokine receptors. Transgenic mouse systems have demonstrated that specific ablation of EGC by chemical ablation or autoimmune T-cell targeting induces an intestinal pathology that shows similarities to the early intestinal immunopathology of Crohn's disease. EGCs may also share with astrocytes the ability to regulate tissue integrity, thereby postulating that similar interactions to those observed for the blood-brain barrier may also be partly responsible for regulating mucosal and vascular

permeability in the gastrointestinal tract. Disruption of the EGC network in Crohn's disease patients may represent one possible cause for the enhanced mucosal permeability state and vascular dysfunction that are thought to favor mucosal inflammation.
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L5 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006389205 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16805422
TITLE: Purinergic signalling--an overview.
AUTHOR: Burnstock Geoffrey
CORPORATE SOURCE: Autonomic Neuroscience Centre, Royal Free and University College Medical School, London, UK.
SOURCE: Novartis Foundation symposium, (2006) Vol. 276, pp. 26-48; discussion 48-57, 275-81. Ref: 63
Journal code: 9807767. ISSN: 1528-2511.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200608
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 23 Aug 2006
Entered Medline: 22 Aug 2006
AB A brief account of the early history of extracellular signalling by ATP will be followed by a summary of the current subclassification of receptors for purines and pyrimidines. On the basis of cloning, transduction mechanisms and pharmacology, the P1 (adenosine) receptor family has 4 subtypes, while the P2 (ATP, ADP and UTP) receptor family has been divided into P2X ionotropic receptors (7 subtypes) and P2Y metabotropic G protein-coupled receptors (8 subtypes). The distribution of purinoceptors in both neuronal and non-neuronal cells and the physiology and pathophysiology of purinergic signalling will be reviewed. Examples of fast purinergic signalling include cotransmission and neuromodulation, exocrine and endocrine secretion, platelet aggregation, vascular endothelial cell-mediated vasodilatation and nociceptive mechanosensory transduction. Examples of slow (trophic) purinergic signalling include cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis in embryological development, neural regeneration, bone resorption, cell turnover of epithelial cells in skin and visceral organs, inflammation, wound healing and cancer. Finally the purinoceptor subtypes expressed on astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, Schwann cells, microglia, Muller cells and enteric glial cells will be summarized as well as evidence for non-lytic release of ATP from glial cells.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90096195 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2513415
TITLE: Transforming growth factor-beta and gamma-interferon have dual effects on growth of peripheral glia.
AUTHOR: Eccleston P A; Jessen K R; Mirsky R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anatomy and Developmental Biology, University College London, England.
SOURCE: Journal of neuroscience research, (1989 Dec) Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 524-30.

Journal code: 7600111. ISSN: 0360-4012.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199002
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 6 Feb 1990

AB The influence of transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) and gamma-interferon on DNA synthesis in Schwann cells and enteric glia in culture has been studied. TGF-beta stimulated the DNA synthesis of short-term (less than 2 weeks in culture) Schwann cells, whereas gamma-interferon was ineffective. The stimulatory effect of TGF-beta was additive to the stimulation of DNA synthesis due to axonal membrane fragments. In contrast to their effect on short-term Schwann cells, both TGF-beta and gamma-interferon inhibited DNA synthesis in enteric glial cells and in long-term (over 3 months in culture) Schwann cells. When short-term Schwann cells were stimulated to divide by axolemma or glial growth factor, gamma-interferon did not inhibit this enhanced DNA synthesis although it suppressed DNA synthesis induced by cAMP analogues. These results raise the possibility that TGF-beta and gamma-interferon might have a role in controlling glial proliferation during development and/or regeneration of the peripheral nervous system.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:508213 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200508213
TITLE: Human and transgenic grafting models to study enteric nervous system function and pathophysiology.
AUTHOR(S): Savidge, Tor [Reprint author]; Pan, Weihua [Reprint author]; Bush, Toby [Reprint author]; Deng, Wen-Lin [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Charlestown, MA, USA
SOURCE: Gastroenterology, (April, 2002) Vol. 122, No. 4 Suppl. 1, pp. A.25. print.
Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease Week and the 103rd Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association. San Francisco, CA, USA. May 19-22, 2002.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 2 Oct 2002

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:379278 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199090065959; BA90:65959
TITLE: IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE REGENERATIVE FEATURES OF NERVE PLEXUSES SEVERED BY SPOT IRRADIATION WITH AND ARGON LASER BEAM IN THE GUINEA-PIG SMALL INTESTINE.
AUTHOR(S): KOBAYASHI S [Reprint author]; SUZUKI M; NISHISAKA T
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP ANATOMY, YAMANASHI MED COLL, TAMAHO, YAMANASHI 490-38, JPN
SOURCE: Biomedical Research (Tokyo), (1989) Vol. 10, No. SUPPL. 3, pp. 467-490.
CODEN: BRESD5. ISSN: 0388-6107.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Aug 1990

Last Updated on STN: 23 Sep 1990

AB Nerve regeneration, following lesion forming Argon ion laser irradiation, in the guinea-pig small intestine was investigated by immunohistochemistry using peroxidase-antiperoxidase complex techniques over a time course of up to 70 days. Round laser-lesions about 0.5 mm in diameter were produced and the regenerative features of the two major cell types of the enteric nerve plexuses, ie. enteric neurons containing neuropeptides such as methionine-enkephalin-Arg6-Gly7-Leu8 (Enk-8), peptide-histidine-isoleucine (PHI), substance P (SP) and somatostatin (SM) together with the enteric glial cells containing nerve tissue protein S 100b (S-100b protein), were investigated. Immediately after the laser irradiation, the histological structure of the enteric nerve plexuses remained almost intact, though both neuronal and glial cells were coagulated and dead. The immunoreactivities for neuropeptides and S-100b proteins in the neuronal and glial elements respectively were also mostly preserved. By 3 h after the laser irradiation, a conspicuous accumulation of immunoreactivities to neuropeptides occurred in the severed nerve stumps. The cellular debris, containing neuropeptides/S-100b protein, were gradually removed from the lesion by 3 days. Since neuropeptides in the neuronal processes are transported from the cell body by the fast anterograde axonal flow, an early accumulation of neuropeptides on the oral edge of the lesion indicates that the neurons project processes in the oro-anal direction, and vice versa. It was deduced that, in the myenteric plexus, both Enk-8 and Sp neurons issued both orally and anally directed processes; whereas, PHI and SM neurons sent processes mainly in the oro-anal direction. In the deep muscular plexus (DMP), Enk-8 and SP neurons ran circulatory. In the submucous plexus, projections of PHI, SP and SM neurons were directed evenly in all directions. Neuropeptide immunoreactivities of the axotomized nerve cell bodies in the area surrounding the lesion became strikingly stronger 3 to 10 days after laser irradiation. This phenomenon was interpreted as a mode of retrograde degeneration of the enteric neurons. At 15 to 70 days, regenerated nerve plexuses completely spread over the scar tissue of the laser lesion. No nerve cell body, however, existed in the lesioned ganglia. In the regenerated nerve plexus, the glial cells, which proliferated by mitosis, supported and guided the nerve fibers which extended from the survived neuronal cell bodies in the ganglia around the lesion. This suggests that the characteristic neuron/glial cell interactions in the laser lesion might also occur during the continuous remodeling of the autonomic ground plexus under non-experimental conditions in the enteric nerve plexuses.

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Apr 2007  (20070409/ED)

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L1            1 ("RATHBONE MICHEL P"/IN) AND (GLIA)

=> DIS L1 1 TI

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Use of enteric glia to promote functional nerve connections
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=> DIS L1 1 IBIB
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 1.18 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:348279  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    Use of enteric glia to promote functional
                          nerve connections
INVENTOR(S):              Rathbone,  Michel P.; Jiang,  Shucui; Wang,
                          Jian; Middlemiss,  Pamela; Khan,  Mohammad Imtiaz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Neurological Technologies Inc., Can.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

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             GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
             LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
             OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
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             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2510355            A1    20040429    CA 2003-2510355          20031015
     AU 2003273695         A1    20040504    AU 2003-273695           20031015
     EP 1553961            A1    20050720    EP 2003-757602           20031015
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     CN 1717241            A     20060104    CN 2003-80104110         20031015
     US 2006147425         A1    20060706    US 2006-531425           20060303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2002-418167P      P   20021015
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REFERENCE COUNT:          6      THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
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L2            1 ("JIANG SHUCUI"/IN) AND (GLIA)

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THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 1.52 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:348279  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    Use of enteric glia to promote functional
                          nerve connections
INVENTOR(S):              Rathbone,  Michel P.; Jiang,  Shucui; Wang,
                          Jian; Middlemiss,  Pamela; Khan,  Mohammad Imtiaz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Neurological Technologies Inc., Can.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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     WO 2004035068         A1    20040429    WO 2003-CA1549           20031015
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     AU 2003273695         A1    20040504    AU 2003-273695           20031015
     EP 1553961            A1    20050720    EP 2003-757602           20031015
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IC   ICM  A61K035-30
     ICS  A61P025-28
REFERENCE COUNT:          6      THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
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L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Use of enteric glia to promote functional nerve connections


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L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Use of enteric glia to promote functional nerve connections


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E20           1     KHAN MOHAMMED MUSTAFA ALI/IN
E21           1     KHAN MOHAMMED N/IN
E22           4     KHAN MOHAMMED N I/IN
E23           3     KHAN MOHAMMED NAZIM/IN
E24           1     KHAN MOHAMMED NI/IN
E25           2     KHAN MOHAMMED PEER/IN

=> S (E3) AND (GLIA)
             1 "KHAN MOHAMMAD IMTIAZ"/IN
          9070 GLIA
            43 GLIAS
          9106 GLIA
                 (GLIA OR GLIAS)
L5            1 ("KHAN MOHAMMAD IMTIAZ"/IN) AND (GLIA)

=> DIS L5 1 TI

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Use of enteric glia to promote functional nerve connections


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